

Gravito-Electric Conversion Mechanism of the Third Variety

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Introduction

The power of solid-state magnets to produce inductive effects in an electric dynamo is fundamentally predicated upon the presence of, at minimum, a small amount of gravity. Dynamos are used in order to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy, but the physical substance of that energy lies in electrons, which materialize, seemingly, out of nowhere and which, in the case of induction, do not flow through a wire to get to their destination. Although energy is required to produce their conjuration, the electrons are arriving at their destination from some other source. We don't generally think of gravity as being necessary for induction, but inductive materials necessary have their own gravitational fields and this is more important than is currently appreciated.

This paper will explore the possibility that electrical induction through magnetic dynamos are actually unintentionally tapping into gravity as a power source and the possibility of accessing gravitational energy more directly and efficiently by; instead of using moving magnets and fixed inducers; using moving inducers and fixed magnets. Instead of accidentally harvesting some small portion of the gravitational energy in an inducer in the process of transferring electrical energy through magnetic induction, I proposed that we can extract large quantities of gravitational energy purposefully by leveraging a small amount of magnetic induction applied judiciously. More than a conversion mechanism, such a mechanism is a plausible energy-harvesting mechanism.

Abstract

If we were to configure a combination of three solid-state magnets so that the magnetic norths of all three were facing toward a common, central point and were to emplace an specialized inducer at the center, those magnets; despite their fixed position; could produce an inductive effect in an inducer which is; at the macro- scale; fixed, but which is, at the micro- scale, kept in motion by allowing the inducer; a sphere; to float in a ferrofluid suspended by magnetic field. Electron conjuration is likely any time three convergent magnetic fields are present, but the presence of quaternary fields caused by electron loading prevent direct trinary convergences of these fields. This author believes that this is the reason why magnets must be kept in motion in order for standard induction effects to continue in the context of a dynamo. This is an important understanding, as I will endeavor to explain herewith. It is interesting to note that three-phase alternating current is more efficient than two-phase, but magnetic dynamos always use pairs of dynamos and never triads.

Electrical induction shares in common with piezo-electric induction the observed behavior that changes in the direction of applied forces are required to produce current. In a piezo-electric material, torque must be applied and

then re-applied in an opposing direction continually in order to produce continual current. In a magnetic dynamo, it would seem that motion is required in order to produce the effect of generating current.

However, the energy in a magnet is present whether it is moving or not. That energy is predicated upon the aligned spins of electrons in the material and that energy is, in turn, derived from gravity which is, in turn, derived from the positive electrical charge of the protons in the material.

With that understanding in mind, I propose that it is possible to construct mechanisms which allow for a more efficient exploitation of the electron conurbation effect caused by gravitational fields. In the paper entitled, "Gravito-Electric Conversion Mechanism of the Second Variety" a heat-producing effect is exploited in order to ultimately convert gravitational energy into electrical energy with the heat-production being merely an intermediary step in that process. Note: This author defines a Gravito-Electric Conversion Mechanism of the First Variety as the observed Self-Amplifying Spontaneous Emission effect observed in electron LASERS. In that mechanism, interestingly, one of the sources of magnetism are the electrons, themselves, and the other two are the lateral accelerator magnets. There are always three sources. In the mechanism of the second variety, asymmetries of gravitational field geometry combined with electrical asymmetries are exploited in order to create a heat-generating siphon of electrons (ibid..)

It may be more efficient, ultimately, to find a way to directly convert that magnetic energy into the formation of electrons. Solid-state magnets would seem to be well-suited for that task given their proven ability to support induction.

If we treat the presence of any nano- scale magnetic fields generated by previously induced current in our proposed system as problematical, we can begin to devise a strategy for ensuring that convergences of no more or less than three magnetic fields associated with the solid-state magnets come about more frequently than would tend to naturally occur. Toward this end, I propose that the inducing sphere be filled with a liquid electrolyte which contains a large number of particulates with the property of being able to entirely block magnetism without inhibiting the flow of electrons, which would have to be exfiltrated through the ferrofluid in which the inducer sphere floats.

Sustained rotation of this sphere could be ensured through the application of a modest amount of energy from an electromagnet. This rotation would be needed in order to ensure that the magnetism-blocking particulates in the electrolyte would not settle at the bottom of the sphere.

By applying modest rotational energy to the inducer, which would be largely composed of a metalloid fluid similar to that in which the sphere sits; a hollow shell of iron filled with a cuprate-rich fluid doped liberally with a magnetism-blocking material would be able to support electrical induction effects provoked by the triad of positionally-fixed solid state magnets without the need to move the magnets. The magnetism-blocking particulate introduced into the cuprate fluid interior to the sphere would cast a kind of "magnetic

shadow” which would insulate, perchance, select areas from the magnetic fields generated, alternatively, either by one of the solid state magnets or by the electrical energy already in the cuprate fluid. *This is the gravito-electric conversion process’s analog to the use of positively charged materials to support photovoltaic conversion effects.* It is in these areas in which induction via the stationary ternary magnetic array is possible because there must be precisely three converging field lines; no more and no less; in order for the conditions necessary for gravitational energy to translate into electronic energy.

Conclusion

This approach was, likely, never tried before because magnetism-blocking metamaterials are relatively new and they’re the last thing someone would add to an electrolytic solution meant to be electrically conductive.

By employing three artificial magnetic fields using simple magnets and by purposefully creating large number of “areas of magnetic shadow,” we can conjure the desired behavior of gravitational energy; which ordinary passes through objects and gives us inertia; causing it to accumulate in magnetic vortices created by confluences of three sources of magnetism.

Although some modest amount of energy is needed to ensure that the floating inducer continues to have the physical characteristics needed to convert gravitational energy into electrical energy, the output energy of the mechanism would far-exceed that of the input energy and would be comparable to that of a rotating magnetic dynamo.